

rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves, is a bad practice. William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously 100 ears from corn that had been topped, and 100 ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first weighed,

On the cob, 60 lbs.—shelled, 41 lbs., and measured 21 qts. 1 pt.

The other, weighed 54 lbs.—shelled, 46 lbs., and measured 26 qts.

Showing a difference of nearly one-fifth in favor of the unstripped or untopped corn. The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated, and on its way to the grain. If a fruit tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborated food, or vegetable blood, is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have noticed this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain, by early harvesting—the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts—for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be noticed, that in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on its descent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to improve, though we think it likely that the undergrowth some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity of the crop, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shock than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting. We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety, the difference in nutritious properties, of corn stalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October or November in the field, but we should think it fifty per cent. Well cured corn stalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle; and when fodder is likely to be in demand, they may be made to contribute largely to the profits of the farm. Several of our acquaintance have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, and we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.
2. That the plants be not killed, or but slightly so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean. And,
3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

The Roman Cato has left farmers the two following maxims:

1. Never to work within doors when there is any thing to be done without.
2. Never to do in fair weather what may be done in wet.

Contents of the So. Agriculturist for July 1836. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. An Address delivered before the Horticultural Society of Charleston, at the Anniversary Meeting, May 5th, 1836; by Joel R. Poinsett, Esq. Answers to "Edisto Island;" by Beaufort. On the Working and Thinning of Cotton; by Old Homespun. Advantages of increasing Slip Potatoes; by Z. Agricultural Education.

SELECTIONS. On the Manner and Time of Employing Overseers; by Edward W. Hubbard. Rules to be observed in the Management of Live Stock—the manner of nursing Calves; by A. Father. Essay on Calcareous Manures. Analysis of Soils. Smut in Wheat; by F. Sea Sand as Manure for Potatoes, &c. Remedy for the Croup. The Silk Business beginning in Petersburg. Queries relative to the Culture of Silk; by William Inlay. A Silk Growing Country. Beet-Root Sugar; by Max'n. Isard. Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Carrots. Cause of the Decay of Peach Trees; by Solomon J. Scott, M. D. On Ruta Baga, Nos. 1 and 2; by Winthrop. State Policy on the Silk Culture.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. Salisby. Demand for Silk. The Primitive Earths. Beet Sugar. Honey a cure for the Gravel. Cure for Chilblains. Cheap White Paint. A cheap Green Paint. General Education. Education. A Parishoner. The export of Boots and Shoes. Reason for being a Bachelor.

A gentleman of New York has given \$15,000 for the support of domestic missions in the Episcopal church. One-third for the State of New York, the remainder for the south west.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, June 5.

Santa Anna.—The following extract of a letter from an officer in the Texian Navy, to his relative in this city, gives a portrait of Santa Anna, calculated to mingle unqualified contempt with the abhorrence which the cruelties of that monster in human shape universally inspired.

"Galveston Bay, June 20."
"Texian Armed Schooner Invincible."

"I have seen Santa Anna, and the rest of the Mexican prisoners, the most important of whom is Almonti. Santa Anna is a very ordinary looking man, and the greatest coward the world ever produced. As a proof of this, I will give you an instance that came under my own observation. He and his officers were sent on board of our vessel at Velasco, for safe keeping. He had not been with us over a few days, when the people became dissatisfied, and sent for him. As soon as he was informed of this, he judged our people by his own, and thought they were going to butcher him. The wretch exclaimed in Spanish—"Mercy, mercy! Oh God! if they wish to kill me, let them come and shoot me here—don't let them take me ashore. We could not persuade him that his life was safe. He rushed below, and like a Turk, took Opium to drown his sorrows. As soon as the effects of the drug were over, we hurried him over the side of the vessel, into the long boat; and as he went the tears trickled down his pusillanimous cheeks, and

"His coward lips did from their color fly,
"And that same eye whose bend doth awe all
"Mexico,
"Did lose its lustre."

His friend, Almonti, is a dark thick set man, speaks English perfectly well, has travelled through the United States, is very talented, affable, and extremely winning in his manners—I consider him a greater villain than Santa Anna, because like a serpent, he only embraces to sting, whereas you can read deceit and indifference in Santa Anna's countenance, and you know what to expect."

New-Orleans July 2.—Texas.—The steamer, Caspian, Capt. Read, arrived at a late hour last evening, bearing the intelligence that 7,000 Mexican troops, composed in part of those who were permitted to retire from Texas after the revengeful battle of San Jacinto, and the remainder fresh recruits from Metamoras, had taken up their line of march upon Texas about the 20th ultimo, and reached the Guadalupe. Brigadier Gen. Rusk, commander-in-chief of the Texian army, having discovered their approach and fearful numbers, had retreated, in order to select a favorable position, in which to receive his blood-thirsty enemies, in a manner compatible with their "honor" and "dignity."

We understand that a private letter was received in town by the C. from Natchitoches, confirming the above.

The sloop Supply of New Bedford, while bound from New Orleans to Tampico, was driven ashore by contrary winds 40 miles south of the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, on the 24 May. While the crew were endeavoring to get the vessel aloft they were attacked by four Mexicans from the shore. The arm of the captain was broken and one of the seamen who was pursued on shore was supposed to be murdered. The cause of the attack was probably vexation because the Americans have rendered so great aid to the Texans.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers contain a letter from Gen. Houston addressed to Gen. Dunlap of Nashville Tennessee, dated Near Sabine, July 2, from which we make the following extracts:

"The enemy in large numbers are said to be in Texas; their force is estimated at from 8 to 12,000." "They will be easily routed by a very inferior force; for a portion of that force we shall be obliged to look to the United States; it cannot reach us too soon. There is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States." "The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand, refused to return, under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, disheartened and naked."

The following is an extract of the Constitution of Texas.

"Section 6. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate; but he shall report the same to the Senate within ten days after the next congress shall convene; and should the Senate reject the same, the President shall not nominate the same individual."

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 6.—Texas.—The schr. Col. Fannin, arrived this day from Velasco.

By a passenger we are informed that the Mexican troops were advancing towards Guadalupe, where the Texian troops were posted, but who it was presumed, would march towards the Colorado.

Col. M. B. Lamar, late Secretary at War, had been raised to the chief command of the Army, and Mr. Somerville appointed in his place as Secretary.

The people were returning from their farms and cotton plantations in great numbers, flocking to their country's standard.

We are informed that the Mexican force on the Rio Grande amounts to 10,000 men, and that the Texian army were at present quartered at Laborde.

The Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform Bill were rejected in the British House of Commons, June 10th, by a majority of 86. The votes were 324 to 238. The announcement of the majority, being an increase of 14 upon the majority which carried the original Bill, was received with loud cheers.

There were rumors of approaching changes in the French ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by General Guil-

lominot, or Marshal Moritor. Also, that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

Steam Plough.—A Mr. Heathcote, member of Parliament for Tiverton, has invented and constructed a very powerful Steam Plough, with which the following experiment was made, in presence of several other M. P.'s, and other persons interested in agriculture.

"About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before."

The invention is deemed at present too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, and Mr. H. himself thinks it would not be proper to employ it in reclaiming a smaller portion of bog than 1500 or 2000 acres, though it may probably be simplified and cheapened.

English Paper.

INDIAN WAR.

The mail has commenced running from Columbus to Montgomery, Ala.

From the Columbus Enquirer of the 14th, we learn that the regiments of the Georgia militia have been dismissed, and have returned home. From the same paper we also learn that a party of the Alabama forces had had an engagement with a considerable body of Indians on Cowagee creek. The whites numbered forty, number of Indians not known. Twenty five hundred or more in all of the Indians have started for Arkansas.

The same paper contains an extract from a letter giving an account of the engagement of Col. Beal with the Indians in the Chickasawatchie swamp. After marching four miles in mud and water from knee to waist deep, they saw the Indian tents at a distance on dry land, and soon after shot an Indian whom they saw. The Indians rallied and fought about 20 minutes, when they were charged upon and routed, after having been disconcerted by the death of the chief who led them. They left 13 of their dead "besides an incredible quantity of beef, bacon, horses" &c. The number of Indians is supposed to have been about 300; that of the whites was 275.

Fort Heileman, Florida.

Black Creek, July 11.

After the death of Major Heileman, the two mounted Companies were ordered to St. Augustine. An express from Gov. Call, brings orders for Major Rieley to proceed to Fort Drane, and have that post broken up, they will remove to Micapony with the force. His order says he will be there on the first of August, with 1000 men from Tennessee and the Florida Militia. He proposes to take the whole force at that time, and march down upon the Indians.

Augusta, July 16.

"We have nothing new except that 500 Indians have escaped from the Troops at Fort Mitchell, and fled into the swamps. Our Troops had a fight with them, and were beaten off."

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

THE STEAMERS.

Our readers are aware that we last spring directed public attention to the fact that the spread of the small pox in Marlborough at that time and all the deaths which it caused were to be ascribed solely to the steam doctors. Having not the least knowledge (as all intelligent men acquainted with them know) of the organs which compose the human frame—or the structure of these organs—or the diseases to which they are liable—or the symptoms by which these diseases are ascertained to exist, and by which they are distinguished—or of the remedies appropriate to each—or the time and mode of applying these remedies with safety—or the specific effects of particular remedies on particular organs, or of any thing else necessary to qualify them for the treatment of disease; they still by high sounding and confident pretensions, gulled their unsuspecting and too credulous neighbors to give them employment as physicians, and then when called to a case of small pox, mistaking it for measles, they permitted visitors to frequent the sick room, till the disease became infectious and many took it, several of whom died. Now during the whole time that the disease is infectious and for some time before it comes so, the symptoms are so distinctly marked and they are particularly so very different from those of measles that, as we remarked on a former occasion, any negro not an idiot, might be taught in less than an hour by a person of competent knowledge to distinguish the one from the other.

At the blunders of the steamers no one, we suppose, was surprised. Similar blunders they must, from the very nature of the case, be continually making. But every disease has not like small pox, a property by which it proclaims to the world their blunders. In ordinary cases if they mistake the disease, or the organ on which it falls, or the remedy which is called for, and, in consequence of the mistake kill their patient, there is no one present who can detect the error, and the death is ascribed only to the violence of the disease.

After a struggle of more than two months from the time when we first called attention to this subject, three of the steamers, Messrs James L. Terry, Elias Sinclair and Robert J. Steele, screwed up their moral courage to the sticking point & ventured upon a defence in the Fayetteville Observer. They must have believed the public to be a great gullible body ready to swallow anything. And perhaps we ought to con-

sider such belief natural enough after they had found men ready so far to credit their pretensions to medical skill as to entrust their lives in their hands.

Their ground of defence was that at the stage of small pox when they were called to the first case, it is not distinguishable from measles. After stating (with a hand pointing to the statement) that they were called to the first case "before the eruption" they quote in *juxta position*, from Thomas' practice of Medicine, the symptoms of small pox and measles as laid down by that writer before the eruption, and then add with an air of great triumph, now "tell us how you would teach an ignorant Marlborough negro to distinguish the two diseases, particularly at the time when the steam doctor pronounced the disease to be measles."

To this we answered first, that by taking ground in their defence which referred only to the stage of small pox before the eruption, they but the more palpably exposed their ignorance of the disease; because it is not infectious until after the eruption; and secondly, that according to the symptoms of the two diseases as quoted by themselves, and relied upon to prove the impossibility of distinguishing them, there are present in measles and absent in small pox, "a diffusion of tears" "swelling of the eyelids" "frequent sneezing and a discharge of acid water from the nose." Now he must be an idiot unless both deaf & blind, who can't be taught in less than an hour to distinguish a disease in which these symptoms are present from one in which they are absent; and that patient who falls into the hands of a "doctor" confessedly unable to discriminate a frequently sneezing from a non-sneezing patient is fortunate if nothing worse befalls him than mistaking his small pox for measles.

The reply of the courteous and well bred gentlemen is, "falsehood." "You misrepresent on statements." "We never asserted that small pox was contagious before eruption." "We never contended for the impossibility of distinguishing small pox from measles. We only intended to impress the public that as a majority of the most prominent symptoms were precisely similar any one would be liable to mistake the disease."

Well, courteous sirs, you have a right to interpret your own language. If you *knew* as you now allege that small pox is not infectious till after the eruption, what becomes of your defence which relates only to the stage before eruption? If A is charged with killing B on the first of July what does it avail him to prove an alibi on the first of January? "A majority" of the marks which in natural history characterize the horse and the ass are "precisely similar;" yet a mail contractor must be a creature of a thick skull if not of long ears who would receive this similarity as an excuse from his agent for buying asses instead of stage horses.

They ask how we could have prevented the spread of the disease when *ten persons* took the infection at once and were confined by it about the same time. We would have collected them as near together as convenient and prevented the intercourse of all persons liable to the disease; and thus we repeat, we, or any other physician would have prevented all the deaths which occurred.

The question between us and the steamers is whether if a well informed physician had been called to Mr. H. Smith when the steamers were, he would have discovered the nature of the disease in time to prevent its communication to others. We repeat, for the benefit of our Marlboro' neighbors, facts which we formerly stated in the Fayetteville Observer and which must settle this question. The first case of small pox ever seen by ourselves we attended as physician, and we discovered it to be small pox as soon as the eruption appeared, & before the disease became infectious, which enabled us to prevent its spreading. A friend of ours some years since sickened at a public house below Geo. Town without any suspicion of the character of the disease. His physician, when the eruption appeared and before the disease became infectious, saw from the symptoms that it was small pox. Proper measures were of course taken to prevent its spread. A similar case occurred on Society Hill a few years since, and another in this town. About thirty negroes who were not protected against the small pox were in the habit of daily intercourse with the patient in the last mentioned case till the disease manifested itself so plainly by the eruption that the physician in attendance had him separated and yet not one of them took it. Now these facts prove that if a physician had been called to Mr. Smith when the steamers were that he would have prevented the spread of the disease, and no deaths would have occurred from it, for all who took it from the wagoner recovered. It is plain then that every death from small pox in Marlboro' or its neighborhood last spring is to be ascribed solely to the steamers.

They ask "if" our own patient referred to above "should unfortunately die before the eruption," what then? why if we were as ignorant as a steam doctor; if we could not see what organs were affected, or what functions deranged; if we had brought on inflammation of stomach and if we had then killed our patient by emetics or in any other way, then we would, thus far, have been as guilty as a steam doctor. But there is another guilt of some other men not a thousand miles off which we would not have incurred. For we would at once and forever in deep penitence have quit the practice of medicine. We would as soon kill men on the highway for their money as in the sick room.

The steamers most piteously lament that some one else had not prevented the small pox from coming into their neighbourhood. "Would that he had" they exclaim, then "he as well as us would not have been so belabored." Oh that some one else had informed "us" what disease "us" were called to treat, then "us" would not have been subjected to the painful necessity of exposing "us" ignorance to all men as "us" now have been. Well it is not our intention to "belabour" you any further on the subject.

They were called to the case at the commencement of the eruption, when, to use the language of one of themselves, "it was flat in the skin" and they drove it out better than ever diplomatic doctor did measles.

We learn from the Georgetown Union that Mr. Mitchell is not a candidate for Congress. Dr. Smith of Society Hill is the only Candidate for that District of which we have heard.

An Example for Boat Owners.—From a communication by the Rev. C. M. Breaker to the Southern Baptist, we learn that the firm of Wm. Timmons & Co. of Darlington District, who run pole boats from George Town to Timmons' bridge on Lynche's Creek, had strictly forbidden the transportation of distilled spirits on their boats, and had directed their agent in George Town not to permit the article on any account to be put on board. It was still done, however, in barrels marked "Wine." The owners, from some cause, suspecting the fraud, examined three barrels thus marked and found them filled with Whiskey. They immediately knocked out the heads of the barrels and emptied the contents upon the ground.

Having expunged a paragraph or two from the communication announced last week, the writer withdrew it and handed us the following in its stead.

NOTICE.

As I am not permitted to answer the Committee of Arrangements on equal ground, I have concluded to let their communication go "ALL ALONE IN ITS GLORY."

H. N. B. WATSON.

We learn from the Camden Journal that Camden Bank Stock shares are now selling at an advance of twenty-two dollars per share. Only ten dollars on the share have been paid.

NEW NOVEL BY MR. SIMMS.—The N. York Evening Post says that the Harpers have in press a new novel called the Millechamps by Mr. Simms. It is a continuation of the Partisan. He is said also to be preparing another work off action on a different subject.

Books were recently opened in Buffalo, N. York, for subscription to a Bank with \$400,000 capital. The amount subscribed was near \$2,000,000.

A letter from London dated June 19th states that the weather was so wet for the wheat harvest that fears are entertained of great injury to the grain.

Unfinished Business in Congress.—Ninety six bills and two resolutions passed the Senate last session which were not acted on in the House; and forty-five were passed by the House which were not acted on in the Senate. This was in addition to business partly done and left unfinished in each house.

New Daily Paper in New York.—Mr. Brooks late Editor of the Portland Advertiser, and who has acquired some distinction as a letter writer from Europe, has issued a prospectus for a new daily paper in the city of New York, to be called the Express. It will be of Whig politics.

Since the above was in type we see the paper has already been issued.

A man in Boston offered another with whom he had a quarrel 64 cents to strike him. The offer was accepted; whereupon the stricken party indicted his assailant who was fined \$3 and costs.

Four young ladies have graduated in the female department of the Mississippi College.

Congress before its adjournment passed an act granting the Franking privilege to Mrs. Madison.

Bishop White of Pennsylvania died lately in the 89th year of his age.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the President has despatched a message to Texas for the purpose of ascertaining its political state.

A correspondent of the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Republican, speaking of the volunteers for the Indian war from that State, says: "In the ranks of the Sullivan Volunteers will be found, the obscure citizen and the man of more elevated station—officers, from the Captain to the Brigadier General, and all ages, from the stripling of sixteen to the veteran of seventy."

It is said in some of the papers that Mr. Van Buren is about to marry Miss Martineau.

Unparalleled discovery—highly important!—We see it stated in the Cheraw Gazette, that a *Steam Doctor* in those parts, had discovered a system by which he can make out of an old man an entire young man, and then have enough left to make a small dog! This certainly must be the celebrated "Ned Rucker" come amongst us. Ned did more than this, however: he made fifteen bona fide Delegates to the Baltimore Caucus out of—nothing. Western Carolinian.

The Star of Monday remarks that Mr. J. Q. Adams, the Ex-President, in the House of Representatives, though never at a loss for words, read his eulogium on the death of Madison. There was good reason for his departure from the usual mode of addressing the House on the occasion alluded to. Mr. Adams has certainly proved, during the session that has just closed, both his readiness and ability to address that body upon an impulse of the moment, and upon the most unexpected emergency. But the precaution of writing out and reading his remarks upon the death of James Madison must be allowed to have been a wise one, inasmuch as we learn from an observant eye-witness of the scene, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could command his feelings sufficiently to enunciate even the written words spread out before him, so much was he affected by the death of a man with whom he had been so long associated in public life.—N. Y. Express.

True, to the letter.—Nat. Intelligencer.

We are satisfied, from the information which has already reached us, that the number of killed and wounded, from want of care or want of skill in firing salutes on the late anniversary of Independence, has not been less than fifty. Every mail brings us news of one or more such accidents.

National Intelligencer.

Great Speculation.—The Terre Haute Courier, on the Wabash, (Illinois) states, that two millions and a half dollars have been placed in the hands of an agent by a company in the East, for the purpose of purchasing public lands on a rail road projected by them in that State.

The Fredericksburgh Arena says of Mr. Madison:

We understand that he left, ready for the press, to which it will be forthwith given, a report of the Proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c., and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that Convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and be published simultaneously in this country, and in England. It is hazardous little to say that no work of greater interest and importance ever issued from the American press. His correspondence and other writings will be published, from time to time, and will constitute a mass of the most valuable political literature in the language.

He left—with the exception of legacies to the amount of \$1500 to the University, and another of \$4000 to the Colonization Society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix.

UNFATHOMABLE WELLS.—The Alleghany Magazine, published in Pennsylvania, states that a well was dug some years ago in the great valley between the north and south mountains in Franklin county, Pennsylvania and another 30 or 40 rods distant, in Cumberland county the bottom of which at the depth of 36 feet deep in each, suddenly gave way, and a torrent of water flowed up. A lead, with 50 fathoms of line, was sunk without finding any obstruction, and the wells remain in the same state at present. The presumption, says the writer, is that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, extending under the base of the vast primitive ranges of mountains between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio.

A man was lately hung at Mobile for negro stealing.

The Washington Globe contradicts the report that the U. S. Bank has bought the Government stock in that institution.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in giving some account of a lecture on the silk worm by Dr. De La Motte before the Literary and Philosophical Society if that City says:

A rich saffron damask, bright as though just woven, but which had been worn by the mother of General Pinckney, in 1765, was exhibited, which proves to the eye that nature invited us to the culture of this beautiful article of commerce. Chief Justice Pinckney, who visited England in 1753, took with him silk produced on his own plantation, sufficient for the manufacture of three dresses. One he retained and it is that which was exhibited; another was presented to Lord Chesterfield, who instructed our grandfathers in the laws of etiquette; and of the third we possess this notice in the South-Carolina Gazette of April 3, 1755, in an extract from a London paper of Feb. 5, 1755.

"Charles Pinckney, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council of South-Carolina, has lately had the honor to wait on Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at Leicester House, with a piece of silk damask, of the growth and product of his plantation in that Province, and a fine blue with Carolina indigo, which Her Royal Highness was pleased to receive very favorably, and to declare her satisfaction in seeing such improvements made in the produce of our Colonies; and so much approved of the same that she will honor it with her own wearing."

This Princess was mother of George III.

In the South-Carolina Gazette, June 9, 1759, we meet with this further information relative to the attention devoted to silk in our State, previous to the Revolution:

"It must give the friends of the public great satisfaction to be informed of the growing state of the silk culture in this State."

"In the year 1757, 1,052 weight in silk balls were received at the flature in Georgia. The last year 1758, 7,040 were produced. And this year, 1759, 10,000. There has been received at Savannah considerably above 20,000 lbs., though the season has not been favorable."

"This increase is to be imputed to the number of new hands employed in raising that valuable article. It is remarkable that the raw silk exported from Georgia sells in London from two to three shillings in the pound more than that brought from any other part of the world. We have reason to believe that many in this Province too, will turn their attention to the culture of silk."

Again, Cruch's paper of July 8, 766, adds this information:

"A silk flature is about to be fixed, at the old school house in this town, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Gibert, and under the inspection of several other gentlemen. The Assembly have voted one thousand pounds for its establishment."

A cat-fish was recently caught in the Mississippi, weighing 195.

A new monthly periodical has been established in New-York, called "The Jewish Intelligencer," and edited by the Rev. Joseph S. C. F. Fraey, the Jewish convert.

The Crops.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says there is cause, in that vicinity, for complaints of short crops of wheat and rye. Many of the farmers had ploughed down their wheat and rye, and put in oats, corn, potatoes, &c. In some parts of the State, however, as well as in other States, according to that paper, the wheat and rye will produce a fair average crop; and in Michigan, a great grain country, these crops were never more promising, and will afford an abundant yield.